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ABSTRACT

Via group administered questionnaires, the educational aspirations of a statewide sample of 1,659 male and 1,838 female South Carolina 10th grade students were examined in 1965-66 and again in 1968-69 when they were seniors. Forty-two schools were selected to represent all high schools in the state and were stratified by size (measured by the number of 10th grade students in 1965-66) and by color of students (predominantly white and black). Students were asked, "If you could have as much schooling as you desired, which of the following would you do?--quit school now; complete high school; complete a technical program after finishing high school; graduate from a junior college; graduate from a college or university; or complete additional studies after graduating from college". Responses were analyzed in terms of differences in sex, race, school size, and school guidance programs. Findings indicated: little difference between the educational aspirations of students as sophomores and as seniors; an increase in educational aspirations for males and a decrease for females; less change in the levels of educational aspiration among white than among black students; and an increase in the educational aspirations of almost 1/3 of the 183 pupils in schools without counselors as compared to an increase of less than 1/4 among the 2,428 pupils in schools with certified counselors. (JC)

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CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS FROM SOPHOMORE YEAR TO SENIOR YEAR OF A STATE-WIDE SAMPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS*

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Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to compare the educational aspirations of a sample of students at two different times during their high school experience and to discover any differential rates of change in educational aspirations by sex and color of the students. Also, rates of change in educational aspiration are compared for students in schools of different size and in schools having different types of guidance programs.

Related Research

In recent years there has been a growing body of research relating to the educational aspirations and expectations of youth. A bibliography on educational aspirations and expectations compiled by Ohlendorf, Wages, and Kuvleskey included 323 titles (3). More recently, Kuvleskey and Jacob prepared an annotated bibliography of research reports dealing with educational status projections (1). There is a noticeable lack of longitudinal studies of either educational aspirations or expectations. This study will focus on the aspirational as opposed to the expectational aspects of educational status orientations of youth (1).

The Data

The data on which this analysis is based were collected as a part of an official project of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a contributing project to Southern Regional Research Project S-61. The questionnaire was developed jointly by researchers from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. Data have been collected using this common questionnaire in all the above-named states but only South Carolina data are analyzed in this paper.

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*Paper presented at the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers meetings, Memphis, Tennessee, February, 1970. The research on which this report is based was done under South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Project H-762 which is a contributing project to Southern Regional Research Project S-61, Human Resource Development and Mobility in the Rural South.

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Sampling:

In the other states participating in the regional study, purposive sampling techniques were used but in South Carolina a representative sample of all tenth-grade students in the state was drawn. It included all tenth-grade students in forty-two schools selected to be representative of all high schools in the state. The schools were stratified by size as measured by number of tenth-grade students in 1965-1966 and by color of students (predominantly white and nonwhite).

Interview Conditions:

Insofar as possible, the same interview techniques were used in all schools. Where possible, the questionnaire was administered to all the students in a particular school at the same time. Because of spatial limitations, it was necessary in some schools to meet tenth- or twelfth-grade English sections throughout the school day.

The students were first interviewed during the school year 1966-1967 when they were sophomores and then again in 1968-1969 when they were seniors. In neither case were follow-ups made of students who were absent on the day of the interview. Co-operation was voluntary but very few students failed to complete the questionnaires. The fact that a few of the students chose not to give their name and address resulted in inability to pair their questionnaires. Also, drop-outs and transfer students decreased the number of matched pairs.

Question:

The question on which this study is based appeared in the questionnaire as follows:

If you could have as much schooling as you desired, which of the following would you do? (Circle only one number):

1. Quit school right now.
2. Complete high school.
3. Complete a business, commercial, electronics, or some other technical program after finishing high school.
4. Graduate from a junior college (2 years).
5. Graduate from a college or university.
6. Complete additional studies after graduating from a college or university.

Usable Questionnaires:

A total of 5,400 usable questionnaires were obtained from the sophomore contact and 4,346 from the senior contact. Of the latter, only 3,524 could be matched with the sophomore questionnaires and 27 of these failed to indicate either race or sex and therefore are not used in some of the analyses in this paper.

Analysis

Educational Aspirations:

The distribution of responses to the question concerning educational aspirations for both the sophomore and the senior contact is shown in Table 1. The most striking thing about these results is their similarity. Two areas of difference are noted. A slightly lower proportion of seniors than sophomores express an aspiration no higher than high school while a slightly higher proportion of seniors than sophomores indicate a desire to attend vocational or technical school after high school. Similarly, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of seniors aspiring to a four year college program and an increase in the proportion desiring to do graduate work.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of students expressing a desire to go to college was 63.3 when they were sophomores and 64.5 when they were seniors. These proportions are somewhat lower than those reported by Slocum in his study of educational aspirations and expectations of rural youth in the state of Washington (4). He found that 75 percent of boys and 67 percent of girls aspired to attend college at some level.

In a sample of rural youth in low-income counties in Texas, Ohlendorf found that 71 percent of the 96 negroes and 68 percent of the 143 whites in his sample expressed the desire to attend college (2). It should be remembered that both studies cited above were limited to rural youth while the sample on which this report is based included both rural and urban students.

Changes in Educational Aspirations By Sex of Students

The major purpose of this paper is to examine the extent and direction of change in educational aspirations while the students were in high school. Data were gathered on educational expectations also, but they will be analyzed later. It has already been noted that there was relatively little net change in educational aspirations of the students in the sample. A comparison of answers given by individual students at each of the two contacts yields a very different picture,

Table 1. Highest Educational Aspirations of South Carolina High School Students in Selected Schools, 1966-1967 and 1968-1969

Highest Educational Aspirations	Sophomores 1966-1967		Seniors 1968-1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Quit School Now	40	0.7	22	0.5
Complete High School	620	11.5	369	8.4
Voc. or Tech School	1,298	24.0	1,114	26.1
Junior College	360	6.7	313	7.2
Senior College	1,577	29.2	1,216	27.8
Graduate School	1,479	27.4	1,292	29.5
No Answer	26	0.5	20	0.5
TOTAL	5,400	100.0	4,346	100.0

however, (Table 2). Of the 3,497 students for whom we have identifiable data at each contact, 1,755 or slightly more than one-half indicated either a higher or a lower level of educational aspiration at the second contact. The proportion reporting increased aspirations (23.8) was slightly less than the proportion reporting decreased aspirations (26.4).

Of the 1,659 males in the sample, 26.5 percent reported increased aspirations and 22.4 percent reported decreased aspirations during their high school experience. Conversely, of the 1,838 females, 21.4 percent reported increased aspirations and 30.1 percent reported decreased educational aspirations.

Changes in Educational Aspirations by Color of Students:

A higher proportion of white students (51.9) than of nonwhite students (42.8) reported the same level of educational aspiration during both their sophomore and senior year (Table 3). The major difference by color of student was the 32.2 percent of the nonwhites but only 23.9 percent of the whites who reported a decrease in educational aspirations. No appreciable difference was noted in the proportion reporting an increase in aspirations.

Table 2. Changes in Educational Aspirations by Sex of Pupil from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 3,497 High School Pupils in South Carolina.

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Males		Females		All Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	440	26.5	391	21.3	831	23.8
No change	836	50.4	881	47.9	1,717	49.1
Decreased	371	22.4	553	30.1	924	26.4
No answer*	12	0.7	13	0.7	25	0.7
TOTAL	1,659	100.0	1,838	100.0	3,497	100.0

*Not included in Chi-square calculations.

$X^2 = 30.9305$ D.F. = 2 P > .01

Table 3. Changes in Educational Aspirations by Color of Pupil from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 3497 High School Pupils in South Carolina.

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Whites		Nonwhites		All pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	573	23.7	258	23.9	831	23.8
No change	1,256	51.9	461	42.8	1,717	49.1
Decreased	577	23.9	347	32.2	924	26.4
No answer*	13	0.5	12	1.1	25	0.7
TOTAL	2,419	100.0	1,078	100.0	3,497	100.0

*Not included in Chi-square calculations.

$X^2 = 32.4163$ D.F. = 2 P > .01

Changes in Educational Aspirations of White Students by Sex:

Examination of the data in Table 4 reveals significant differences in the changes in educational aspirations levels by sex with the level remaining constant for 54.1 percent of the males but only for 49.9 percent of the females. Twenty-six percent of the males as compared to 21.3 percent of the females reported higher aspirations in their senior year. On the other hand, 19.3 percent of the males but only 28.2 percent of the females reported lower levels of educational aspirations at the second contact.

Degree of Change in Educational Aspirations

The degree of change in educational aspirations is not analyzed in this paper. However, the raw data is shown by color and sex of students in the Appendix Tables.

Table 4. Changes in Educational Aspirations from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 2,419 White High School Pupils in South Carolina by Sex of Pupils.

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Male Pupils		Female Pupils		All White Pupils	
	Number	Precent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	311	26.1	262	21.3	573	23.7
No change	643	54.1	613	49.9	1,256	51.9
Decreased	230	19.3	347	28.2	577	23.9
No answer*	6	0.5	7	0.6	13	0.5
TOTAL	1,184	100.0	1,229	100.0	2,419	100.0

*Not included in Chi-square calculations.

$X^2 = 28.0377$ D.F. = 2 P > .01

Changes in Educational Aspirations of Nonwhite Students by Sex

The same pattern of relationships was observed for nonwhite males and females as for white males and females (Table 5). The major exception to this is that a much higher proportion of nonwhite males than of white males had decreased their educational aspirations--30.1 and 19.3 respectively. It should also be noted that almost three out of five of the nonwhite pupils had changed their aspiration while only one of two white pupils reported such changes. The relationships shown in this table are not statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 5. Changes in Educational Aspirations from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 1,078 Nonwhite High School Pupils in South Carolina by Sex of Pupil

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Male Pupils		Female Pupils		All Nonwhite Pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	129	27.5	129	21.2	258	23.9
No change	193	41.2	268	44.0	461	42.8
Decreased	141	30.1	206	33.8	347	32.2
No answer*	6	1.2	6	1.0	12	1.1
TOTAL	469	100.0	609	100.0	1,078	100.0

*Not included in Chi-Square calculations.

$X^2 = 6.0960$ D.F. = 2 P > .05

A summary of the changes in aspiration by color and sex is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Percentage Change in Educational Aspirations by Color and Sex From Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 3,497 High School Pupils in South Carolina

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Increased	23.8	26.5	21.3	23.7	26.1	21.3	23.9	27.5	21.2
No change	49.1	50.4	48.9	51.9	54.1	49.9	42.8	41.2	44.0
Decreased	26.4	22.4	30.1	23.9	19.3	28.2	32.2	30.1	33.8
No Answer	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
All Students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Size of School

The schools included in the study were divided into size groups based on their enrollment in the tenth-grade during the school year 1965-1966 as follows: (1) Small (fewer than 100 tenth-graders); (2) Medium (100-299 tenth-graders); and (3) Large (300 or more tenth-graders).

Examination of the data in Table 7 reveals that there is a relationship between changes in educational aspiration and size of school. As the size of school increased, the proportion of pupils reporting a change in educational aspirations decreased. Those pupils reporting an increase in educational aspirations decreased from 26.9 percent in small schools to 23.0 percent in large schools. Conversely, those pupils reporting a decrease in educational aspirations between their sophomore and senior years declined from 29.6 percent in small schools to 24.3 percent in large schools. The pupils reporting the same educational aspirations both times increased from 42.7 percent in small schools to 52.3 percent in large schools. The chi-square value indicates that these differences are statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 7. Changes in Educational Aspirations from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) to Senior Year (1968-1969) of 3,524 High School Pupils in South Carolina by Size of High School.

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Small Schools		Medium Schools		Large Schools		All Schools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	152	26.9	341	23.7	348	23.0	841	23.9
No change	241	42.7	693	48.0	792	52.3	1,726	49.0
Decreased	167	29.6	397	27.5	368	24.3	932	26.4
No answer*	5	0.8	12	0.8	8	0.4	25	0.7
TOTAL	565	100.0	1,443	100.0	1,516	100.0	3,524	100.0

*Not included in Chi-square calculations.

$X^2 = 16.3095$ D.F. = 4 P .01

GUIDANCE COUNSELING

High school guidance programs are classified by the South Carolina State Department of Education into three categories. First are those schools having no guidance counselors. The second classification includes schools having teacher-counselors doing counseling work while the third includes those schools having certified counselors. The sample schools included in this study were divided into these three classifications based on information from the State Department of Education for the school year 1965-1966.

It seems logical to assume that there would be a direct relationship between the extent of guidance services in a secondary school and the number of pupils who change their educational aspirations during their high school experience. Analysis of the data in Table 8 reveals that the opposite is true of the pupils included in the sample. Almost one-third of the 183 pupils in schools having no counselors increased their educational aspirations. Less than one-fourth of the 2,428 pupils in schools having certified counselors reported such increases. The proportion of pupils reporting no change in educational aspirations increased from 42.6 percent in schools having no counselors to 51.7 percent in those with certified counselors. The chi-square test indicated that the relationships shown in Table 8 are statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 8. Changes in Educational Aspirations from Sophomore Year (1966-1967) of 3,524 High School Pupils in South Carolina by Guidance Classification of High School.

Changes in Educational Aspirations	Guidance Classification of Schools: No Counselors		Teacher Counselors		Certified Counselors		All Schools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Increased	57	31.2	235	25.7	549	22.6	841	23.9
No change	78	42.6	393	43.0	1,255	51.7	932	49.0
Decreased	47	25.7	279	30.6	606	25.0	1,726	26.4
No answer*	1	0.5	6	0.7	18	0.7	25	0.7
TOTAL	183	100.0	913	100.0	2,428	100.0	3,524	100.0

*Not included in Chi-square calculations.

$X^2 = 26.6174$ D.F. = 4 P > .01

There are several possible explanations for the decreased proportion of changes in aspirations in the schools with certified counselors. One is that these schools are larger in size and are located in areas where the students come from families having higher socio-economic levels than is the case in the smaller schools. It is possible that this higher socio-economic status of the families might lead to earlier establishment of a stable pattern of aspirations. Further investigation would be necessary to test this hypothesis. Analysis of data on changes in educational expectations might also be revealing on this point.

Implications

In general the findings reported here are in accord with those reported from other studies with respect to the proportion of pupils aspiring to various levels of educational attainment. Some differences in these levels by sex and color of pupils are noted. No appreciable changes in level of educational aspiration were observed for the total sample between their sophomore and senior year.

Possibly the most important implication of this report lies in the fact that slightly more than one-half of the pupils for whom data were available from both contacts reported changes in their educational aspiration. More importantly, the changes were almost equally divided between those who reported increased aspirations and those who reported decreases in their aspirations. This instability of reported aspirations at the sophomore and senior level indicates that caution should be used in utilizing data on aspiration based on only one contact.

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[4]Slocum, Walter L. "Educational Aspirations and Expectations of Students in Rural Washington High Schools." Pullman: Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 690, January 1968.

Appendix Table 1. Educational Aspirations of 3,497 High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit school	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	8
High School	2	111	111	25	29	14	3	295
Voc or Tech School	4	78	417	54	123	72	2	750
Junior College	1	20	75	44	58	24	1	223
4-Year College	2	37	189	86	509	314	6	1,143
Grad School	2	30	110	39	249	635	2	1,067
No answer	-	1	4	2	3	1	-	11
TOTAL	12	280	908	251	972	1,060	14	3,497

0013

Appendix Table 2. Educational Aspirations of 1,659 Male High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit school	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
High School	2	43	54	13	16	6	1	135
Voc or Tech School	-	26	174	16	72	46	1	335
Junior College	-	7	32	19	27	15	1	101
4-Year College	-	18	76	25	258	173	2	552
Grad School	1	17	45	5	117	342	-	527
No Answer	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	7
TOTAL	3	112	384	79	493	583	5	1,659

0014

Appendix Table 3. Educational Aspirations of 1,838 Female High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	6
High School	-	68	57	12	13	8	2	160
Voc or Tech School	4	52	243	38	51	26	1	415
Junior College	1	13	43	25	31	9	-	122
4-Year College	2	19	113	61	251	141	4	591
Grad School	1	13	65	34	132	293	2	540
No Answer	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
TOTAL	9	168	524	172	479	477	9	1,838

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Appendix Table 4. Educational Aspirations of 2,419 White High School Pupils in South Carolina during Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	8
High School	2	70	70	10	17	4	1	174
Voc or Tech School	4	63	272	36	83	38	1	497
Junior College	-	14	46	31	43	17	-	151
4-Year College	2	25	127	61	431	248	3	897
Grad School	2	12	42	15	162	451	1	685
No Answer	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	7
TOTAL	11	188	561	155	739	759	6	2,419

0016

Appendix Table 5. Educational Aspirations of 1078 Nonwhite High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School Now	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finish High School	-	41	41	15	12	10	2	121
Voc or Tech School	-	15	145	18	40	34	1	253
Junior College	1	6	29	13	15	7	1	72
4-Year College	-	12	62	25	78	66	3	246
Graduate School	-	18	68	24	87	184	1	382
No Answer	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
TOTAL	1	92	347	96	233	301	8	1078

Appendix Table 6. Educational Aspirations of 1,229 White Female High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	6
High School	-	42	34	6	8	1	1	92
Voc or Tech School	4	47	160	28	34	13	1	287
Junior College	-	11	31	16	22	6	-	86
4-Year College	2	15	75	42	213	105	2	454
Grad School	1	5	21	13	80	181	1	302
No Answer	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	8	123	322	107	358	306	5	1,229

0018

Appendix Table 7. Educational Aspirations of 1190 White Male High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Sophomore Year (1966-1967)	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
High School	2	29	36	4	9	3	-	82
Voc or Tech School	-	16	112	8	49	25	-	210
Junior College	-	3	15	15	21	11	-	65
4-Year College	-	10	52	19	218	143	1	443
Grad School	1	7	21	2	82	270	-	383
No Answer	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5
TOTAL	3	65	239	48	381	453	1	1,190

0019

Appendix Table 8. Educational Aspirations of 469 Nonwhite Male High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
High School	-	15	18	9	7	3	1	53
Voc or Tech School	-	10	62	8	23	21	1	125
Junior College	-	4	17	4	6	4	1	36
4-Year College	-	8	24	6	40	30	1	109
Grad School	-	10	24	3	35	72	-	144
No Answer	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	47	145	31	112	130	4	469

0020

Appendix Table 9. Educational Aspirations of 609 Nonwhite Female High School Pupils in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
High School	-	26	23	6	5	7	1	68
Voc or Tech School	-	5	83	10	17	13	-	128
Junior College	1	2	12	9	9	3	-	36
4-Year College	-	4	38	19	38	36	2	137
Grad School	-	8	44	21	52	112	1	238
No Answer	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	1	45	202	65	121	171	4	609

T200

Appendix Table 10. Educational Aspirations of 565 High School Pupils in Small High Schools in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	-	25	35	8	7	4	1	80
Voc or Tech School	1	8	79	15	18	12	-	133
Junior College	-	5	18	12	8	7	-	50
4-Year College	-	4	31	14	67	38	2	156
Grad School	-	5	22	10	49	58	-	144
No Answer	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	1	48	186	59	149	119	3	565

0022

Appendix Table 11. Educational Aspirations of 1443 High School Pupils in Medium Size High Schools in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
High School	1	45	43	11	11	8	1	120
Voc or Tech School	2	33	192	20	64	32	1	344
Junior College	1	7	31	9	27	10	-	85
4-Year College	-	13	75	32	185	111	3	419
Grad School	1	16	57	23	105	262	-	464
No Answer	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	7
TOTAL	5	115	401	98	396	423	5	1443

0023

Appendix Table 12. Educational Aspirations of 1516 High School Pupils in Large High Schools in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
High School	1	42	35	7	11	3	1	100
Voc or Tech School	1	37	148	19	42	28	1	276
Junior College	-	8	27	23	23	7	1	89
4-Year College	2	20	87	40	260	170	1	580
Grad School	1	9	31	7	97	318	2	465
No Answer	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL	6	118	330	96	433	527	6	1516

0024

Appendix Table 13. Educational Aspirations of 183 High School Pupils in Sample High Schools Having No Certified Guidance Counselors in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	-	9	7	2	3	3	-	24
Voc or Tech School	1	4	23	5	8	4	-	45
Junior College	-	1	2	2	5	4	-	14
4-Year College	-	1	9	3	19	16	-	48
Grad School	-	-	5	3	18	25	-	51
No Answer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	1	16	46	15	53	52	-	183

0025

Appendix Table 14. Educational Aspirations of 913 High School Pupils in Sample High Schools Having Teacher-Counselors in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
High School	-	30	43	13	12	6	-	104
Voc or Tech School	1	21	139	15	42	20	-	238
Junior College	-	5	28	9	16	7	-	65
4-Year College	-	10	47	21	83	59	-	220
Grad School	-	16	50	16	64	132	-	278
No Answer	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	6
TOTAL	1	83	311	75	219	224	-	913

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Appendix Table 15. Educational Aspirations of 2428 High School Pupils in Sample High Schools Having Certified Guidance Counselors in South Carolina During Sophomore Year (1966-1967) and Senior Year (1968-1969)

Educational Aspirations When Sophomores	Senior Year (1968-1969)							
	Quit Now	High School	Voc School	Junior College	4-Year College	Grad School	No Answer	TOTAL
Quit School	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	6
High School	2	73	63	11	14	6	3	172
Voc or Tech School	2	53	257	34	74	48	2	470
Junior College	1	14	46	33	37	13	1	145
4-Year College	2	26	137	62	410	244	6	887
Grad School	2	14	55	21	169	481	2	744
No Answer	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
TOTAL	10	182	560	163	706	793	14	2428

1200